

JOB PRINTING!
Recent Large Additions
TO OUR
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

SUB. TRADING DEPARTMENT
Have made the (Greatest Office) one of the
Best Jobbing Office
in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin
With our
STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESS!
we are enabled to execute any order for work with
PROMPTNESS
unequalled in this section of the state, and
IN STYLE AND NEATNESS
we challenge a comparison with any or all
We have in our employment a foreman, who is pos-
sessed and accuracy is not excelling any where, or equalled
by few

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
of one of the proprietors is also given to every job. In
the office, and if an error is committed by the other
the job will be repeated without charge.
We invite the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for Executing It
In the fullest confidence that they will be
ENTIRELY SATISFIED
not only with the manner in which their orders are
filled, but the price charged.

Hoff, Bowen & Wilcox.
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
West Milwaukee Street,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.



G. R. Curtis,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
 Keeps on hand a full stock of all articles belonging
 to the General Drug Trade, and of the
Best Quality.

and always at the **LOWEST PRICES**
Physicians are requested to examine quality and price
Painting Materials.
a full assortment.
Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
Best quality and low price
BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE.
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wick
BRUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,
Hair Oils and Pomades,

PORTS MONAIES, PICKET KNIVES, NICK
 MARKS, &c.
 TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,
 all for sale
 CHEAP FOR CASH.
 my 2511411 PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE



W. C. WHEELOCK
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
**Liquors, Wines, Cigars,
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,
FRUITS, ETC., ETC.**
CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of
the choicest kinds of
**French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jam-
ica, St. Croix and New England Rum**
and an endless variety of the imported Wines,
Six kinds of Champagne, London Port and S.
Six kinds of Irish Pot Still Whisky, which
I send a trial bottle of to all my friends.

Wins in battles on draft. 611 Kentucky 1st
1st and 2nd in Wis., (Indiana Penna)
611 Kentucky 1st 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111th 112th 113th 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191st 192nd 193rd 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201st 202nd 203rd 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211th 212th 213th 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221st 222nd 223rd 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231st 232nd 233rd 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241st 242nd 243rd 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251st 252nd 253rd 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261st 262nd 263rd 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271st 272nd 273rd 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281st 282nd 283rd 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291st 292nd 293rd 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301st 302nd 303rd 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311th 312th 313th 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321st 322nd 323rd 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331st 332nd 333rd 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341st 342nd 343rd 344th 345th 346th 347th 348th 349th 350th 351st 352nd 353rd 354th 355th 356th 357th 358th 359th 360th 361st 362nd 363rd 364th 365th 366th 367th 368th 369th 370th 371st 372nd 373rd 374th 375th 376th 377th 378th 379th 380th 381st 382nd 383rd 384th 385th 386th 387th 388th 389th 390th 391st 392nd 393rd 394th 395th 396th 397th 398th 399th 400th 401st 402nd 403rd 404th 405th 406th 407th 408th 409th 410th 411th 412th 413th 414th 415th 416th 417th 418th 419th 420th 421st 422nd 423rd 424th 425th 426th 427th 428th 429th 430th 431st 432nd 433rd 434th 435th 436th 437th 438th 439th 440th 441st 442nd 443rd 444th 445th 446th 447th 448th 449th 450th 451st 452nd 453rd 454th 455th 456th 457th 458th 459th 460th 461st 462nd 463rd 464th 465th 466th 467th 468th 469th 470th 471st 472nd 473rd 474th 475th 476th 477th 478th 479th 480th 481st 482nd 483rd 484th 485th 486th 487th 488th 489th 490th 491st 492nd 493rd 494th 495th 496th 497th 498th 499th 500th 501st 502nd 503rd 504th 505th 506th 507th 508th 509th 510th 511th 512th 513th 514th 515th 516th 517th 518th 519th 520th 521st 522nd 523rd 524th 525th 526th 527th 528th 529th 530th 531st 532nd 533rd 534th 535th 536th 537th 538th 539th 540th 541st 542nd 543rd 544th 545th 546th 547th 548th 549th 550th 551st 552nd 553rd 554th 555th 556th 557th 558th 559th 560th 561st 562nd 563rd 564th 565th 566th 567th 568th 569th 570th 571st 572nd 573rd 574th 575th 576th 577th 578th 579th 580th 581st 582nd 583rd 584th 585th 586th 587th 588th 589th 590th 591st 592nd 593rd 594th 595th 596th 597th 598th 599th 600th 601st 602nd 603rd 604th 605th 606th 607th 608th 609th 610th 611th 612th 613th 614th 615th 616th 617th 618th 619th 620th 621st 622nd 623rd 624th 625th 626th 627th 628th 629th 630th 631st 632nd 633rd 634th 635th 636th 637th 638th 639th 640th 641st 642nd 643rd 644th 645th 646th 647th 648th 649th 650th 651st 652nd 653rd 654th 655th 656th 657th 658th 659th 660th 661st 662nd 663rd 664th 665th 666th 667th 668th 669th 670th 671st 672nd 673rd 674th 675th 676th 677th 678th 679th 680th 681st 682nd 683rd 684th 685th 686th 687th 688th 689th 690th 691st 692nd 693rd 694th 695th 696th 697th 698th 699th 700th 701st 702nd 703rd 704th 705th 706th 707th 708th 709th 710th 711th 712th 713th 714th 715th 716th 717th 718th 719th 720th 721st 722nd 723rd 724th 725th 726th 727th 728th 729th 730th 731st 732nd 733rd 734th 735th 736th 737th 738th 739th 740th 741st 742nd 743rd 744th 745th 746th 747th 748th 749th 750th 751st 752nd 753rd 754th 755th 756th 757th 758th 759th 760th 761st 762nd 763rd 764th 765th 766th 767th 768th 769th 770th 771st 772nd 773rd 774th 775th 776th 777th 778th 779th 780th 781st 782nd 783rd 784th 785th 786th 787th 788th 789th 790th 791st 792nd 793rd 794th 795th 796th 797th 798th 799th 800th 801st 802nd 803rd 804th 805th 806th 807th 808th 809th 810th 811th 812th 813th 814th 815th 816th 817th 818th 819th 820th 821st 822nd 823rd 824th 825th 826th 827th 828th 829th 830th 831st 832nd 83

CONTROLLED and operated by the Roads from
the line.
Goods of Freight and Ticket office, corner of Lake
and Erie St., Chicago.
MARK PASADENA, Vice-Superintendent Bridge.
Merchants visiting the road are requested to call at
the Company's Freight and Ticket office for bills
Lading. It is not necessary to call on the
R. P. H. agent, 273 Broadway, New York; C.
Kinnison, agent, State st., Boston; Julian Mew-
er, agent, 109 N. 6th St., St. Louis; or J. S. Sargent,
bridge, W. d. River agent, Detroit.
W. A. LEITCH, General Agent, Chicago and
March 14th, 1891.

Fresh Arrival

SUMMER GOODS

AT

W. H. SHELLOCKS.
JUST RECEIVED, Twenty-five thousand of the best kind
FRUIT JARS.
None on hand except those kinds that were proved
to pass, by use last year. This large lot was bought
cheap and will be
SOLD CHEAP.
Also just received a fresh lot of
Pineapples,
Spiced and Currant Jars,
Lobsters,
Clams,
Sardines,
Fresh Potatoes, Pickled
Raspberry, Lemon & a variety of Syrup
ALL AT LOW PRICES.
Jamestown, June 18th, 1861. j1861Jan21

NATIONAL FLAG!
FOR sale by McKee & Bros. We keep constantly
 hand, and will manufacture to order, all sizes
 flags of the best woolen fabric
 every day
 McKee & Bros.

RAGS! RAGS!
 I will pay the highest market price, in cash
 for any quantity of Rags, delivered at our
 store, West Milwaukee street, just below the City
 House.
 W. D. B.A.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

NUMBER 197.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROBT. BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING: PER LINE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: PER LINE.

1 Square a day, 10 cents.

1 Square a week, 60 cents.

1 Square a month, 1.50.

1 Square a quarter, 3.50.

1 Square a year, 12.00.

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THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Wm. Hemming & Thomas

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Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

NEW DEAL

AT-

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paipis, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specimens

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond

with the value of the money, and the quality of the

commodities are now supplied to suit.

We will sell kinds of

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESER-

VED SUBSTANCES, OILS, &c., BROWN AND RE-

FINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT,

COARSE AND FINE FLOUR, &c.,

LOWE'S

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality

and style of goods, and

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as wish them sent by rail.

WE WILL

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have

become indispensible to all families that depend on

us for information as to the quality of our goods,

their prices, and our way of doing business.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

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DAILY GAZETTE.

How to Get Sick.

R. H. M. writes: I slept in a room one

night which had been washed during the

day, and was not quite dry. I awoke next

morning with a sore throat, which has con-

tinued ever since. The result is, he has

had to abandon his theological studies, and

place himself under treatment, after having

lost two years' time.

H. M. writes: "I went to sleep in a warm

day on the top of an ice box," and have

never been well since. He shortly after

died of consumption.

T. H. took a very severe cold; conversa-

tion was laborious, but he had an appoint-

ment to preach, and felt as if he must ful-

fill it. He made the attempt, but the next

morning he was attacked with a pricking pain

in his throat, and then a dull hurting came in

the throat, and subsequent "heaving" and

trifling "clearing." He was permanently

disabled.

A modest man walked until quite fa-

tigued, and perspiring freely, entered an

omnibus, and sat next a lady who opened a

window to get some fresh air for herself.

He soon became chilled, and was ill for

three weeks.

H. P. got up at night, hoisted the win-

dow to look at a burning house; the cold

air darted in on the unprotected body, just

when a warm bed. A twelve months' ill-

ness resulted in dropsy.

A strong, hearty man came in on a hot

summer day, immediately took off his coat

and hat, and sat in the open window, look-

ing out upon a beautiful garden, over which

the ocean breezes came to fan him. Be-

fore he was aware of it, he was chilled, was

attacked with inflammation of the lungs,

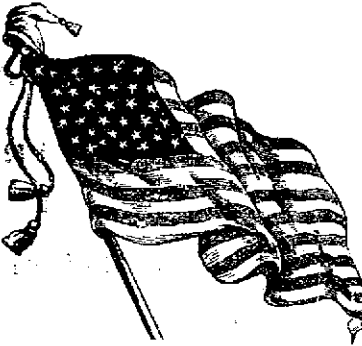
and died within a week.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 29, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breezes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.
FOR BANK COMMISSIONER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
of Orange.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, Harmony and Fulton,
EPHRAIM PALMER.
For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newark, Plymouth and Rock,
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.
For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Magnolia, Janesville and Center,
N. B. HOWARD, of Magnolia.
For the district composed of the city of Janesville,
ALLEN C. BATES.
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and La Prairie,
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent.

J. I. Foot, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
H. T. Pember, of Johnston.
1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.
2d District,
Cyrus Bliss, of Harmony.
3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnston.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

ORDER FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.—Secretary Cameron, in his letter of instructions to General T. W. Sherman, in command of the expedition to the southern coast, says:

"You will avail yourself of the services of all persons, whether or not fugitives from labor, who may offer themselves to the National Government, and employ them in such service as they may be suited for, either as ordinary employees, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization in squads, companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service. This, however, is not to be a general arming of them for the service. Loyal masters are to be assured that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of services of persons so employed."

The trouble under this order will be that as soon as our army obtains possession of a section of rebel country, all the secessionists in it will claim to have been loyal citizens, and demand pay for the services of their negroes. However, the order of the secretary of war is a good step forward of his previous movements.

GEN. FREMONT.—The rumor of the removal of Gen. Fremont is again renewed. It is asserted that the order for his removal, and giving his command to Gen. Hunter, is on the way west, and will be served at once by Gen. Curtis, the commandant at St. Louis, unless Fremont shall be in the very face of the enemy.

OF COURSE.—After the battle of Fredericktown, a number of the secessionists who were found dead on the field, were recognized as men who had been released on parole not long before. Several dead and wounded rebels were also recognized by different persons as men who had heretofore pretended to be strong for the Union. They met the fate their treachery and treason richly merited.

FIRE IN MADISON.—The woolen factory and carding mill at the Catfish bridge caught fire Sunday night, at about 23 o'clock, and was completely consumed before anything could be done towards saving it. A haystack and a small tenement some half a mile beyond caught from the sparks and burned also.

The factory was insured for \$3,000 in the Hartford Insurance Company. The building, machinery and contents, were worth in the aggregate about \$9,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S WIFE.—Colonel M. Jeff. Thompson, who is at the head of an army of rebels in Missouri, has for several years been a real estate and insurance agent at St. Joseph, and for one or two terms held the office of mayor of that city. When he told his wife that he had decided to join the confederate army, she entreated him not to do so, and enlisted the aid and influence of his neighbors and friends to persuade him from the rash act. He declared her "crazy," and, assisted by others of the same ilk as himself, had her placed in an asylum at St. Louis. A letter from St. Louis states that she is again at St. Joseph, begging her food and raiment from the Union citizens.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 25.

The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

From Capt. Norman we receive a rather interesting narrative of the engagement at Santa Rosa. A decided victory is claimed for the Union side, the Zouaves fighting with the greatest bravery, and everywhere dashing the rebels before them. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning until 8, and is described as being contested on both sides with much obstinacy, the advantage in numbers, however, being on the rebel side.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, it being pitchy dark, the attack was made. On the evening previous to the fight, the rebels landed five hundred men on the lower part of the island, and on the same evening two steamboats were noticed to leave Watertown, which circumstance had the effect of putting the Zouaves a little on their guard. On the morning being called, but two hundred and fifteen of the Zouaves were reported ready for immediate action, several companies of the regulars being sent to Tortugas and immediate localities. Colonel Wilson and Lieut. Col. Creighton were on the island, however, with a handful of men. The steamboats, with the rebels on board, proceeded to a point three miles below the camp, and succeeded in landing a thousand more men, thus leaving the rebel attacking force on the island, fifteen hundred in all, the whole under the command of Gen. Anderson of the rebel army. They remained under cover of night in this locality up to 2 o'clock in the morning, when they made a sudden and furious onslaught on the Zouaves.

The night was dark and lowering, so that a man could scarcely be distinguished twenty yards ahead. Not a sound was heard save the regular tramp of the pickets and the voice of command as it rang through the silent night air. The movements of the rebels were conducted with the greatest caution, and the Zouaves little imagined an increased and blood-thirsty foe was so near them, panting for their blood, until the first shot was fired, which instantly aroused the camp. Onward, however, through the gloom of the hour the attacking party came, certain of an easy victory. They formed in three columns, one on the right taking the Gulf shore, one in the center taking the center column, and one on the left taking the Florida shore.

Previous to this order of march five rebels were detailed to challenge each picket, and stop their voices forever should they give the alarm too soon. This movement was effectually done, almost at the same instant of time, but the rebels found that, though they had five of their men against one of the Union pickets, yet they had to cope with soldiers and heroes, for the pickets fought with dogged obstinacy. The ground was contested foot by foot, and a hand to hand conflict was going on in the meantime. The main body was now fast approaching. Col. Wilson had his little party of men drawn up in line of battle, expecting the attack to be made on the right, but he, unfortunately, was deceived on this point, it being commenced on the left. About one hundred and fifty men of the regular army had joined the Zouaves from the fort, so that the whole force actually engaged was three hundred and sixty-five, in deadly conflict against fifteen hundred rebels.

As the right column was coming up and counting the hospital, private Scott was challenged by Capt. Bradford of the rebel army, who, without waiting for a reply, shot poor Scott dead on the spot. The gallant soldier fell without a groan. The rebels then sent a volley through the surgeon's tent, but finding that they were attacking the hospital, orders were at once given to march towards the camp. By this time the left wing of the enemy had succeeded in entering the camp of the Zouaves, and now came the most terrible and exciting part of the conflict. The pickets being engaged with the right and center columns of the enemy, and the main body of the Union troops expecting the attack on the right, the left wing of the assaults entered the camp almost without a shot being fired. The enemy then fired a murderous volley into the gallant band, which was returned with unerring aim, causing havoc and confusion among the rebels. The Zouaves, however, so sudden was the attack, were thrown into confusion, but speedily rallied by the efforts of their officers.

The fighting was now conducted with a desperate and close nature. The rebels, however, did not fight with boys to order. Bush fighting was the mode adopted, and several of the Zouaves were seen to hold their ground against treble their number of opponents for an entire hour. Various were the acts of daring and impetuous valor displayed in this unequal contest by the federal troops. Lieut. Baker, of company E, distinguished himself bravely through the whole struggle.

Col. Wilson fought valiantly. Capt. Norman was out of three times, the rebels from the main body, and would have been taken prisoner but for his cool and determined bravery. But for the steady action of the entire force they would no doubt have been cut to pieces.

Capt. Hilt, of the regular army, but with eighty men under his command, it is conceded, did the most service of any officer in the action. When the firing first commenced he ordered his company to march down upon the island, taking the left of the battle. When about a half mile from the camp he met by some seven hundred of the enemy, when the most spirited part of the entire conflict began. The little band of eighty men at once attacked the seven hundred, and succeeded in cutting their way through them. The superiority of the Union forces was well attested on this occasion. The command of Capt. Hilt were regular troops to be sure, but then they were pitted against nearly nine times their own number—nine to one!

At this period of the engagement, the rebel Gen. Anderson ordered the retreat to be sounded. When this was done the rebels fell into immediate confusion. The cause of the retreat being soundly apparent to be misconception, as to the position of the Union forces, the rebels thinking that they were in their front instead of in their rear. If the Unionists were in their front, between them and the mode of escape from the island, it would be quite natural that in retreating towards the shore they should overwhelm their assailants. But this mistake proved the defeat of the rebels. In retreating they ran to the right of the island, where they were met by a body of regular troops under command of Lieut. Col. Creighton. Turning to the left, they encountered a force of Zouaves, who repelled the attack with great bravery. The Union forces now closed in on the rebels, and they ran like sheep down to the shore, pursued by their brave antagonists. The battle cry of the enemy was, "No quarter for Wilson and his men!" but they found that the first part of the sentence would be applied with truthful force to themselves.

They now pursued their headlong course hurried to their boats, on board of which they turned to the greater confusion. The boats, unfortunately for the rebels, were fast in the mud and could not be got off for some time, with all the exertions that were being made by the steamboats. Now was the time when the carnage commenced in earnest among the rebels. The federal troops, pursuing them to the shore and concealing themselves behind embankments and other places erected for the better defense of the island, poured down murderous volleys upon the heads of their enemy. Very little defense could be made by the rebels, and they had to receive the balls of their victorious enemy without being able to shelter themselves in any way. The scene of this portion of the contest is described as being dreadful—the cries of agony and the moans of the dying breaking forth through the din of the firing; the shouts of the victors and the cries of the defeated, the voice of command and the sharp click of the musket following shortly after—all, indeed, rendered the scene one of horror and heart-sickening. From the proximity of the Zouaves to their defeated foes every ball sped with unerring aim, and it is affirmed that on this occasion alone there could not have been less than one hundred and fifty rebels killed. At length the flat-bottoms were got off by the steamers, but before they got into the center of the river one of them sank, riddled with several balls, and many of the rebels here met a watery grave. The morning after the battle a large number of dead bodies were found floating on the water, and nineteen lying dead on the battle field.

The loss of the rebels is estimated at about 550; loss of Zouaves, ten killed and sixteen wounded; regular troops, six killed, twenty wounded, ten prisoners. The Union forces took thirty-five prisoners, three of whom, being surgeons, were let go the next morning.

General Anderson, of filibuster notoriety, who had command of the rebel expedition, was wounded in both arms in the early part of the conflict.

Major Vogdes, of the regular army, surrendered himself to the enemy, being fifty or sixty yards ahead of his men, leading them on.

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BARLEY FOR FATTENING HOGS.—The Maine Farmer publishes a communication from a correspondent at Rockland, in regard to the relative value of corn and barley for the purpose of fattening hogs. We give the following paragraph from his letter:

From what experience I have had, a hundred pounds of barley is worth as much as a hundred pounds of corn, but it must be clean barley, not half oats, as barley is generally raised by many of our farmers. I think barley adapted to fattening hogs than any other grain I ever gave them, as it makes them quiet and sleepy, and this hogs require in order to fatten well.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—President Lincoln has appointed the following commissioners to represent the interests of Americans in the International Exhibition of next year:

William H. Seward, secretary of state, Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, Edward Everett of Massachusetts, James Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, Robt. B. Minnott of New York, J. Dawson Coleman of Pennsylvania, John H. Kilpatrick of Ohio, Jas. R. Partridge of Maryland, B. P. Johnson of New York, Richard Wallace mayor of Washington, W. W. Seaton of Washington, Joseph C. G. Kennedy superintendent of the census bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO TELEGRAPH.—Speaking of the telegraph line to San Francisco, the New York Tribune "comes down" handsomely and owns up to the corn, as follows: This telegraph is mainly a western enterprise. New York gave it the cold shoulder, for previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, the owners of lines in the east and south-east wanted the communication to be made via New Orleans, that they might to a greater extent participate in the profits over their own lines. The western men wishing to secure the advantage to their lines, went to work with a will, and in an incredibly brief space of time have accomplished their undertaking, and added another wonder to the world.

UNION VICTORY AT PLATTSBURG, Mo.—We have received accounts of an engagement at Plattsburg, Mo., about fifteen miles south of the Hannibal road, which we deem trustworthy. On Sunday night about 700 Union forces captured a rebel camp at Plattsburg, killed eight traitors, took twelve prisoners, one cannon (all the artillery they had), a large amount of small arms, and twenty horses. The camp was completely routed. The prisoners have been sent to St. Louis.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Wherever treachery is, it should be farreted out, tho' it lurks under the crinoline of those allied to men in the highest official stations.—*Boston Post.*

Myers' House.

This new and elegant hotel will be opened for the public on the 1st day of November, 1861. The proprietor has spared no expense to make this one the most convenient and pleasant hotel in the northwest. Its spacious Office, Reading and Dining Hall are equal to any in the state. He has secured the services of A. A. Knowles, late of the Bushnell House, Beloit, who will have the general management of the hotel, and will spare no pains to make it a home for the stranger and citizen. Mr. Knowles would cordially invite all of his old patrons, at the Bushnell House, to call, at least once, and see him

BOOTS AND SHOES

SECRET

Cheaper than Ever!

I AM now receiving my Fall stock of Boots and Shoes which in quality and price

Cannot be Beat

in Wisconsin. My goods are bought of the Cash and will be sold for

Cash, and at Lower Prices

than ever known in Janesville. I have a large stock

CUSTOM WORK

on hand, of my own manufacturing, which I will sell at a low price. I am bound to sell at prices to correspond with the times. My Custom Department is under the charge of

MR. MARVIN.

and with experienced workmen we can make as good work as is made in the United States.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED, OR NO SALE.

HATS AND CAPS!

have a full Assortment of Hats and Caps, which
will sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

I mean just what I say. Call and examine, for yourself, before purchasing elsewhere, and

SAVE 15 PER CENT.

Remember the place, next door to Smith's Hardware Store, Wabash Street, Indianapolis.

NEW GROCERY

SEED STORE!
ANDREW BOS
 HAS OPENED A
STORE,
 IN
Pease's Block, - - Main Street
FOR THE SALE OF
Groceries and Seeds

HE RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE
ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC
TO HIS
STOCK OF GOODS
which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH!
The Highest Market Price

paid for
Feb 23 davit
Timothy Seed.
hold I bring you Glad Tidings of Great Joy

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR THE
MILLION!
Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

Am now receiving my Spring Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

My stock, in quantity, quality and style cannot be approached by any other west of Chicago. Buying as I do of manufacturers, and for cash only, I can satisfy

Defy all Competition.

In the depressed condition of the Western market, as enabled to buy at

UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES.

and will sell at a small advance from first cost.

MY CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is still under the charge of

MR. NELSON

and has introduced such skillful workmen, and we are

equipped, as usual, to turn out

FIRST CLASS WORK
upon short notice.
DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE,
at the Old Stand, sign of the
"Big Boat," Main Street

JANEOVILLE, A. M., 17, 1891.

C. MINNER,
Bottler.

TO FAMILIES!

JOHN A. ROGERS wish to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity to the fact that he is now brewing at the Janesville City Brewery for the private families, a very superior article of **Ale and Lager Beer**, which they will deliver at the residences of persons ordering it. They guarantee in all cases a

Perfectly Pure Article.

ask the patronage of those who are willing to sus-
tain an establishment at home, whose aid or who a
benefit can be procured to from abroad.

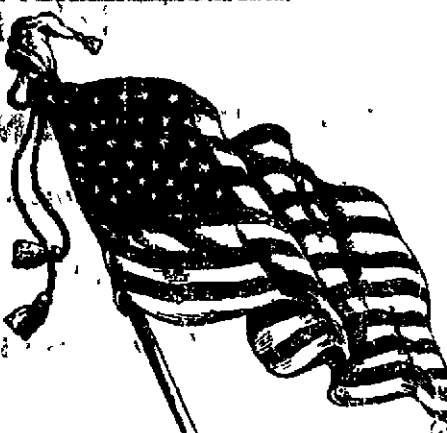
DRAFTS AT SIGHT
on the
ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND!
and
GRIMSHAW & CO., LIVERPOOL,
Available in any part of Great Britain. Also
PASSAGE CERTIFICATES
by the
BLACK STAR LINE OF SHIPS

THE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
For sale by
A. PALMER of the
Newville, Wisnconsin
June 28th, 1891. Jylaw!

Tobacco, Cigar and Liquor Store.
I have just received on board a full assortment of
First Class Smoking and Smoking Tobacco,
Plug, Fine Cut, Chewing, and Smoking Tobacco,
Cigs, Macacutoy and Rappee Snuff, Pipes, Tobacco
Boxes, also, Liquors, Groceries and Glass Ware
at prices to correspond with the times at the old
on Main Street.
S. F. MEYER & BROTHERN.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!
THE Songs of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Rilla-
worth's Regiment March. Sadly sung by the
Cigs of the Hero, My Heart's Like a Blunt Line,
The Day God and Liberty: The Best-
of a Maiden Just Over the Way, Mother and
Child, Only Waiting; Dixie Land, with brilliant
orchestration. The songs are new and popular songs, re-
corded by day at the Music Store of
D. D. WILSON.

Union Envelopes!
 VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the **Flag**
 of our Union beautifully printed on them, may be
 had at [ap24tr] **DEARBORN'S.**
CARTON'S Black Velvet Ribbons, all numbers



Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
OF Rock.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
OF Oshkosh.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSEPH L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, Harmony and Fulton,
EPHRAIM PALMER.
For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newark, Plymouth and Rock,
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.
For the district composed of the towns of Portage, Union, Magnolia, Janesville and Centar,
N. B. HOWARD, of Magnolia.
For the district composed of the city of Janesville,
ALLEN O. BATES.
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie,
SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent.

J. I. FOOT, of Plymouth.

County Supervisors.

At Large,
R. T. Fennberg, of Johnson.
1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.
2d District,
Cyrus Ellis, of Harmony.
3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnson.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of Beloit.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
R. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

Election Next Tuesday.

We have not troubled our readers with partisan appeals during the pending election, because we have felt there were interests at stake paramount to any mere party objects, and we have felt indisposed to engage in the discussion of any mere partisan question. Neither do we now intend to urge the support of the several tickets at the head of our paper on merely partisan grounds. The republican state convention, with a liberality and devotion to the public welfare wholly unreciprocated by the democratic state convention, placed upon its ticket five republicans and three democrats. This ticket ought to be elected by a majority unprecedented in the state. The point we particularly wish to urge now is a FULL VOTE for it in Rock county. There is danger that over confidence in its success or a prevailing apathy, may so reduce its vote as to endanger its election or rob it of the commanding triumph it well deserves. The friends of the democratic party ticket, if apparently quiet, are nevertheless actively at work, and will poll for it a strength little expected when it was nominated. This work is not as actively doing in Rock county as in the democratic counties of the state, but it will be felt even here. These efforts should be counteracted by a full vote of the friends of the opposing ticket and no where can more efficient help be given than in this county. Aside from the individual merits of the candidates, a citizen of Rock county, who is well and favorably known to her citizens, and who has rendered many valuable services to the county has been placed at the head of the ticket. This is an honor never before conferred upon the county, and it should meet with a cordial response and endorsement.

We hope, therefore, and earnestly urge that the people of "Old Rock" turn out in their full strength, and give the ticket such a united and hearty support as will attest their loyalty and evidence their support of the government in its efforts to suppress and punish the rebellion which is now endangering its very existence. Don't stay at home, in the belief that the ticket will be elected as a matter of course. Your duty is to make its success certain, and add thousands to its support. It will be a hard story to hear that Wisconsin has swayed from its moorings, and that Rock, by its apathy, has contributed to the disaster, especially with the example of other states before it where elections have been already held. Nowhere in the west is the loyal sentiment of the county more emphatic than in Wisconsin, and let that sentiment be manifested by supporting the tickets which represent it.

MORRISON.—Dr. Stennet exhibited to us yesterday a specimen of cotton of his raising, which looks finely and is said to be of a very good quality. It is of the Sea Island variety, the finest there is grown. There is no doubt but that cotton can be matured here, and if "secess" continued long, the effort will no doubt be made to raise our own.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pant.

The Naval Expedition.

HAMMOND, ROCK, Oct. 23.

It is now more than two months since the first intimation reached the public that a naval expedition was planning against the southern coast. When Gen. Victor, commanding the New Hampshire third and Maine eighth regiments, were suddenly removed from the camp of Hempstead, in September, it was instantly surmised that the government was designing a repetition of the Hatteras blow; and ever since then the public, not only of New York, but of the country, has been on the alert for intelligence connected with the movement. During that time, however, the press has been reticent, and the public ill-informed. Those who were accustomed to observe, indeed, found out that an unusual number of steam vessels was being collected in the harbor of New York—some loading, others apparently lying inactive in the bay; but although the preparations have been constant, varied and numerous, nothing of importance to keep secret has been disclosed. Even at the time of the removal of the transports from the metropolis, information of the details was entirely withheld from the community at large; and the absolute and final embarkation of the large armament, which took place yesterday and the day before at Annapolis, affords the first opportunity for the press to furnish news relative to the greatest naval and military enterprise which has yet been attempted on this continent. The absolute sailing of the fleet releases me from the obligation of secrecy, and with the first concurrence of the authorities to make the following announcements—announcements which Gen. Sherman informed me, only last night, it was his express wish should not be made until the arrival of the squadron off Old Point Comfort.

The fleet that sailed yesterday (Monday) morning consisted of eighteen transports, the Atlantic, Baltic, Vandalia, Ariel, Daniel Webster, Catawba, Ocean Queen, Illinois, Empress City, Erie, Rensselaer and Marston, all large ocean steamers, and the Parkersburg, Winfield Scott, Pensacola, Ben. DeFord, Belvidere and Philadelphia, steamers of another class, but adapted for such a trade as by sea between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Four of the transports carry horses and army wagons; the others are loaded with troops, including two regiments from New Hampshire, the Third and Fourth; four from New York, the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Seventy-ninth, the last now about five hundred strong; two from Maine, the Eighth and Ninth; two from Connecticut, the Sixth and Seventh; one from Pennsylvania, the Fiftieth, and one from Michigan, the Eighth. All these but one, it will be noticed, are from the eastern or middle states, as is eminently suitable in a coast expedition. At Fortress Monroe they will be joined by two steamers, the Cahawba and Star of the South, carrying the Rhode Island Third and the Mechanics' or Engineer regiment, under Lieut. Col. Kerrell, the latter sometimes known as the Mad Bull regiment; two transports, the Oriental and Mantanzas, carrying one thousand contraband negroes, received at or near Fortress Monroe, and six transports, the Locust Point, the Potomac, the Golden Eagle, the Ocean Express, the Zero's Coffin and the Great Republic, carrying the stores. So that the military position of the fleet will consist of eighteen vessels carrying fourteen regiments and one battery, and twelve carrying stores, contraband and otherwise.

The battery is Sherman's well-known one of six guns, and one hundred and forty men. Besides this, however, a number of heavy siege guns are taken, a corps of sappers and engineers belonging to the regular army, large supplies of camp equipment, a body of masons and carpenters, quantities of brick, mortar and large stones, and in fact a complete outfit for an expedition about to land on a hostile coast in the face, perhaps, of powerful batteries, and to trench itself on that coast with a view to making its lodgment the base of important and future operations.

The negroes are principally for digging intrenchments, and will, for the first time, constitute an important arm of offense in the hands of a national army; as the example of using that arm has been so frequently set by our opponents, they will not be surprised to learn that we have at last chosen to avail ourselves of the example, and at the same time, a significant suggestion will be afforded them of the further use that could be made of the weapon during the war. A thousand of these contraband articles scattered in the Southern interior, from the point d'appui afforded by the proposed movement, would do more damage to our enemies than a hundred thousand cannon balls. We have too long abstained from availing ourselves of the means placed so obviously within our grasp; perhaps the very natural apprehension that the present branding of it will awaken in our "Southern brethren," may induce them to accept of our previous policy of denance and exclusion, and a wholesale dread of our future determination. A large quantity of such boats is taken with the expedition, whose completeness in all matters of ordnance stores, ammunition and apparatus seems admirable. It will be under the command of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, whose services to his country are too recent and too brilliant to bear more than a statement of this fact that he was the leader of Sherman's Battery at the battle of Bull Run. He has now relinquished his Battery to Capt. Hamilton, but it is to accompany him on this precious enterprise. Brig. Gen. Egbert T. Viele of New York, Stevens (late Governor) of Oregon, and Wright, recently a Major of United States Engineers, are all attached to the expedition, each having command of a Brigade; all are graduates of the West Point Academy, and have served with honor in the United States service.

From the New York Times, Oct. 24.
The naval officer in command of this expedition is Commodore S. F. Dupont, who has gone out in the Wahab as his flag-ship. Capt. Dupont is a native of New Jersey, but was appointed from Delaware, of which state he is a citizen. He entered the navy in 1815, and has consequently served his country over forty-six years. In 1850 Capt. Dupont was appointed commandant of the Philadelphia navy-yard—a position that he has held until recently. The Commodore's staff officers are: Fleet Captain, C. H. Davis; Flag Lieutenant, S. W. Preston.

The Wahab (50 guns)—sailed from this port on the 17th inst. She had arrived here about a fortnight previous from Charleston, and underwent some slight repairs for injuries sustained at the Hatteras. Inlet affair. The armament of the Wahab is of the most formidable description. It consists of twenty-eight 11-inch Dahlgren guns, one 80-pound rifled 11-inch Dahlgren gun, one 80-pound rifled 11-inch Dahlgren gun, one 80-pound rifled 11-inch Dahlgren gun, and three boat howitzers. The crew include about 650 men and marines, C. R. P. Rogers is her commandant.

In addition to these vessels, all of which are steamers, there are now on the station, and to join the squadron, the Sabine (50), Capt. Ringgold, at present blockading Charleston; the Susquehanna (15), Capt. Lardner; the Flag, Commander Rogers; the Savannah (24), Commander Missonier, off Savannah; the St. Simon's (50), Capt. Purpura, off St. Simon's; the Dale (10), Commander Yard, off Fernandez; the Vandalia (30), Commander Haggerty, recently off Bale's Bay, S. C., but just returned to Hampton Roads; and the Governor (transport), Capt. C. L. Litchfield, with Major Reynolds's battalion of marines. The entire armament of the fleet is about 400 guns.

The transport fleet is as follows:
Steamships—Baltic, 2,723 tons; Ocean Queen, 2,802 tons; Vanderbilt, 3,300 tons; Illinois, 2,122 tons; Star of the South, 960 tons; Marion, 800 tons; Parkersburg, 715 tons; Cahawba, 1,643 tons; Empire City, 1,751 tons; Ariel, 1,295 tons; Daniel Webster, 1,035 tons; Catawba, 1,953 tons; Roanoke, 1,071 tons; Erie, 1,902 tons; Oriental, Potomac, 448; Locust Point, 462 tons; Philadelphia, 1,238 tons; Spalding, Winfield Scott, and Atlantic, 2,835 tons; Belvidere, Ben. DeFord, 1,080 tons.

Ferry-Boats—Mayflower, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Eagle, Star, Pocahontas, Commodore Perry.
Sailing Vessels—Great Republic, 3,356 tons; Ocean Express, 1,697 tons; Zenas Coffin, 338 tons; Golden Eagle, 1,128 tons. All these transport vessels are armed. They carry ordnance and quartermaster's stores, two houses in frame work, bricks in large quantity, about fifteen hundred shovels, the same number of picks, sand-bags, horses, boats for landing men and guns through the surf, and every other article likely to be required for a campaign.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.
The plans of Messrs. Holt and Davis, who have been appointed to investigate the army contracts of the western department, have not been indicated. Funds have been received, but are not being paid out. The army is moving rapidly, restoring law and order, and beyond Springfield. Fremont is doing the great thing for this state. The predominant wish is that he may not be superseded. Untrammelled, he will drive the opposition before him in the north.

The weather is especially fine. G. N.

CAMP MONROE, 14 miles south of Warsaw, Mo., Oct. 28.
Gen. Lane captured a transportation train of the enemy near Butler, in Bates county, and took the escort prisoners, a few days since. Among the latter were Capt. Whiting and Lieut. Vaughn.

Lane also reports that he found a large number of sick and wounded rebels at Rose Hill, Johnson county, in a starving condition to whose wants he administered. Nine contrabands arrived in camp a day or two ago, sent here by one of Lane's officers. Their case has been investigated. Lane also captured a large amount of lead in one of the western counties, and sent it to Fort Scott, Kansas.

There is no definite news of the whereabouts of Price or McCulloch.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.
Mr. E. L. Beard, contractor for the city fortifications, arrived in town to-night, having left Bolivar on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. He brings the secess flag torn down by Segoni's men, from the Springfield court house, as a trophy to Mrs. Fremont. Sigel entered Springfield with his entire division on Saturday afternoon. Gen. Lane joins Fremont's army on Friday. He captured another train of baggage and stores and bagged the escort, at Butler, in Bates county, on Monday, including a rebel captain and lieutenant, and fifteen men. He sent them all to Fort Scott. In every town he passed through he compelled the inhabitants to hoist the flag, and promise to keep it hoisted, or suffer the penalty of having their town burned. Gen. Sturgis' command rested at Osceola on Wednesday, and would follow Lane's track two days later. Gen. Fremont and staff undoubtedly reached Springfield yesterday.

The Democratic's Rolla correspondence also announces the evacuation of Springfield by the main body of the confederates. Two regiments were left behind to bring off as much property as possible. Probably this is the force encountered by Segoni, Lebanon and all the towns between Rolla and Springfield have been evacuated by the rebels, and every man of them was hastening toward Arkansas. Gen. Price was again reported to have joined McCulloch.

A scout who has arrived at Rolla states that it was reported by the rebels that Price was awaiting the arrival of Gen. A. S. Johnston. Price, at last accounts was near Carthage, confirming the impression that he is making for Camp Walker. The balance of our Springfield wounded are en route for Rolla.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.
Information received here-to-day from the lower Potomac state that the rebel steamer Paige crossed the river with a large force on Monday from Shipping Point, and entered Chincoteague river. The rebels did not disembark, but a boat containing twenty men left the steamer and went to a schooner lying at anchor in the river near by. The captain of the schooner was questioned as to the strength and position of our forces. Without molesting the vessel the boat proceeded to the south shore of the river and landed, and would have been bagged by Col. Taylor's 8th regiment that was bivouaced in the woods near by, but for the accidental blast of a bugle. The rebels became alarmed, took to the boat, and as soon as they reached the steamer moved out into the Potomac, throwing shells in every direction along the Maryland shore, without doing any mischief. The steamer went over to Virginia and did not return during the day.

Yesterday one of our steamers opened fire on the rebel battery below Aquia Creek, who returned the fire with considerable energy. A large number of rebels appeared on the ramparts. The steamer after engaging the battery for some half hour, steamed up the river. This engagement was viewed from the Maryland shore, and reaches us by a messenger from Gen. Hooker's division. The steamer has not arrived at the navy yard yet. It is not known whether she was damaged or not. There seems to be no inclination on the part of the rebels to recede, and their movements are interpreted as altogether defensive, fearing Gen. Hooker would cross and attack them. Deserter from the rebel camp confirm this statement.

A despatch received here to-day, from Gen. Rosecrans, states that he had advanced some five miles in the direction of the rebels, and was preparing to make another forward movement, with a view of driving them from that entire section of country.

Tribune's dispatch.—Gen. Stone's report of the battle of Ball's Bluff was sent into the war department to-day, in it occurs the following:

"Col. Baker having arrived at Conrad's Ferry with the 1st California regiment, at an early hour proceeded to Edward's Ferry and reported to me in person, stating that his regiment was the former place and the other other regiments of his brigade were ready to march. I directed him to Harrison's Island, to assume command, and in a full conversation explained to him the position as it then stood. I told him that Gen. McCullough had advanced his troops to Drainsville, and I was extremely desirous of ascertaining the exact position and force of the enemy in our front, and exploring as far as it was safe, on the right towards Leesburg, and the left towards the Leesburg and Gum Spring road. I also informed Col. Baker that Gen. Gorman, opposite Edward's Ferry, should be reinforced, and that I would make an effort to push Gorman's troops carefully forward, to discover the best line from that ferry to the Leesburg and Gum Spring road, already mentioned, and the position of the breast-works and hidden batteries which prevented the movement of troops directly from left to right were also pointed out to him.

The means of transportation across, of the sufficiency of which he, Baker, was to be judge, was detailed, and authority given to make use of the guns of a section each of Vaughan and Bunting's batteries together with French's mountain howitzers, and the troops of his brigade, and the Tamm's many regiments besides the 19th and a part of the 20th regiments of Massachusetts volunteers, and I left it to his discretion after viewing the ground to retreat from the Virginia shore under cover of his guns and the fire of the last infantry force, to pass over the reinforcements, in case he found it practicable, and the position on the other side favorable. I stated that I wished no advance made unless the enemy were of inferior force, and under no circumstances to pass beyond Leesburg, or a strong position between it and Goose Creek, or the Gum Spring Creek. Col. Baker was cautioned in reference to passing artillery across the river; I begged if he did to be well supported by good infantry; the General pointed out to him the position of some bluffs, on this side of the river, from which artillery could act with effect on the other, and leaving the matter of crossing more troops or returning what were already over, to his discretion, gave him entire control of operations on the right.

After Col. Devens second advance, Col. Baker went to the field in person, and it is matter of regret to me that he left no record of what officers and men he charged with the care of the boats, and insuring the regular passage of troops. If any were charged with this duty it was not performed, for the reinforcements, as they arrived, found no one in command of the boats, and great delay was thus occasioned. Had one officer and a company remained on each landing guarding the boats, their full capacity would have been made serviceable, and sufficient men would have been pushed on to secure success. The forwarding of artillery before its supporting force of infantry also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. If the infantry force had first crossed, a difference of 1,000 men would have been made in the infantry line at the time of the attack, probably enough to have given us the victory.

(Signed) CHAS. P. STONE,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

New York, Oct. 30.
Steamer Columbia arrived from Havana on the 25th. The rebel steamer Theodore, formerly the Gordon, left Havana on the 23d for Charleston. She landed Mason and Slidell at Cordoras, and afterwards went to Havana, Mason and Slidell going overland. They were received with the highest consideration from the captain general down. The Theodore took a large quantity of arms on her return; also provisions, coffee, etc. Was presented with a silk flag by the southern ladies. Took 20 passengers, including Meade, late United States minister to Brazil.

Things looked quite warlike in Havana. A large fleet was lying for Mexico. The English minister had called on the rebel commissioners in full uniform, and presented letters to the captain general. Capt. Coxeter, late of the pirate Jeff Davis, lately came to Havana and remained there.

We hear of the arrival in Cuban ports of several vessels from blockaded ports, viz.: Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile and Wilmington.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 29.
Special to St. Louis Despatch.—General Prentiss, who left St. Louis Sunday last with a force of cavalry to surprise and capture the rebels at Fulton, in Calhoun county, returned and reports that before he reached Fulton, Gen. J. B. Henderson, of the state militia, had made a compromise with the rebels at Dyer's Mills, near Concord, by which he commanded the United States troops not to make any arrests, if the rebels would lay down their arms and return to their homes. Prentiss acquiesced in the compromise, and on the first violation of it, will visit severe vengeance upon the offenders. The proposition for compromise came from the rebels.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.

The congressional committee closed their labors last night. It is understood they made searching investigation into alleged frauds and irregularities of government officers in this military department. The result of their examinations will be made public in a few days.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 29.

The Santa Fe mail reached here on Saturday, in advance of schedule time. Business is dull throughout the territory. The volunteer force in New Mexico numbers now over 3500 men, 3000 of whom are in marching order, and expect soon to be employed in active service. Their destination is towards Mesilla where they expect additional reinforcements. The Indians report a large body of troops marching from the west, and many think it may be the California force so anxiously expected. If so, they design, on their arrival, to attack the force in that region from Texas.

The Comanches and Ute have been holding horns together near Maxwell's Rancho; originating from a theft committed by the Utes, in which they obtained a hundred of the Comanches' horses. The Comanches followed to obtain their property; one of their number was killed. The Indians on the plains are now peaceably disposed towards the whites, having received their annuities at the hands of the agents.

The surveyor general, Clark, arrived safely, coming through the states by way of Omaha. Judge Watts came in as passenger by stage. All quiet here.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 30.

The great fleet sailed this morning. The Wahab taking the lead at daylight, when a gun was fired as a signal, the Cahawba bringing up the rear. The vessels, about fifty in number, formed in a line a few miles down the Roads, and went out between the espies in splendid style. The Baltic and the Ocean Express in tow have the Vanderbilt; the Great Republic and the Illinois, the Golden Eagle. The morning

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The case of the writ of habeas corpus, by order of the President, in regard to soldiers of the army, and particularly in the case of the Provost Marshal Porter, came up in court to-day. Chief Justice Daniel delivered an opinion; the substance is respectfully stated against the right claimed by the President to interrupt proceedings in this case.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.
Thomas Quigby, David Mullane and Edward Rockford were convicted of piracy last evening.

The schooner Specie, captured off Savannah, bound for Havana, arrived at the navy yard.

A brother-in-law of Alex. McKinstry, a Philadelphia and private secretary to Com. Dupont, publishes a card emphatically denying that he had absconded with the sealed orders, maps and charts of the great naval expedition.

The Markets.

New York, Oct. 30.
Receipts of flour 26,479 barrels, market 5c better, fair demand, sales 13,000 barrels, 5,55a, 5,60 super western; 5,75a, 5,80 common to medium extra western; 6,00a, 5,05 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour finer, sales 700 barrels, 5,55a, 5,60 snper; 5,75a, 5,80 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Receipts of wheat 217,180 bushels, market 1c better with fair export demand, sales 90,000 bushels, 1,23a, 1,24 Milwaukee club; 1,26 amber Iowa; 1,33a, 1,34 fair winter red western.

MONEY FOR ST. LOUIS.—The Missouri (St. Louis) Democrat of the 28th says: "We learn that \$250,000 is now on its way from Washington to the commissary department of this city, and that about \$100,000 will be here in a few days, for transportation purposes. Our citizens will be further gratified at the announcement that the government has decided to forward immediate immense sums of money to liquidate all just claims."

WHERE GEN. PRICE IS HURRYING.—The Leavenworth Times has advice that Gen. Price's army is being concentrated at Cow-sking Prairie, in McDonald county, Missouri, at the extreme southwestern corner of the state. It says:

It is reported that the Arkansas troops have been throwing up extensive fortifications in McDonald county, and will there fight to the last. Their pickets are said to extend for ten miles northward from the entrenchments, within which are mounted some heavy guns.

A large number of Cherokee Indians are with McCulloch, who has been superintending the fortifications since the fight at Springfield. The army is well supplied with provisions from Arkansas and the Indian country, and it is believed in some localities that they number nearly if not fully 40,000, which we may well believe, if they have concluded to make a stand.

We do not know how much confidence to place in these reports; but they have an air of probability, in view of the mystery which has surrounded the famed Texan chief since the fight at Springfield. If, in reality, the rebels have entrenched themselves in this position, it will need all Fremont's strategy and force to dislodge them.

PASSAGE OF THE FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—After considerable delay and several false announcements, the First Wisconsin Regiment, Col. J. C. Starkweather commanding, arrived in this city, at about 7 o'clock last evening, en route for Kentucky. It will be remembered that this regiment have already served out a three month's enlistment on the Potomac, after which they returned home and immediately re-enlisted for the war. They have been encamped about three weeks in Milwaukee. Their tents there were struck at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The intervening time until the departure of the train at twelve was occupied in arranging preliminaries. Promptly at noon the train left, bearing with it the parting wishes and blessings of an immense crowd of spectators. At Kenosha, the regiment enjoyed the hospitalities of the city in the shape of a generous collation. The train arrived in this city at about half past five o'clock, and were greeted at the depot by a large concourse of citizens.

In the absence of any military corps, Capt. Shepley, Guthrie, Colby, and Lieut. Wharton, all of the 19th Illinois, together with the Light Guard Band, followed by the Milwaukee Light Infantry, Capt. B. Y. Wage, acted as an escort, marching through the principal streets, and thence to the depot of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, where a most excellent collation awaited the men, furnished by the thoughtful liberality of the railroad company. The officers of the regiment, with the Milwaukee Light Infantry, were made the guests of nine houses of the Sherman House, and spent a most pleasant time in the discussion of that hospitality which the "Sherman" so elegantly dispenses. At the close of the dinner, the officers rejoined their regiment, and the Light Infantry left for Milwaukee.—Chicago Journal of last evening.

MARRIED.

In this city, October 20th, by Rev. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. FRANKLIN A. ROOF, of Fulton and Miss RUTH LORAIN STACY, of Janesville.

In the town of Randolph, Columbia county, Wis., October 20th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. Blackman, Mr. HUGH WILLIAMS and Miss SARAH HAINES, both of Randolph.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For 12 Cents.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

HANDSOME

KEROSENE LAMPS!

ON HAND

BOUGHT VERY CHEAP

AT

Tallman & Collins.

KEROSENE LAMPS!

A LARGE assortment of beautiful styles, just received and

For Sale Cheap,

at the People's Drug Store, west side, at

N. B.—Also,

KEROSENE OIL,

as Good as the Best and as cheap as the Cheapest, at the

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,

West Milwaukee Street.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Ready Made Clothing

AND

HAT AND CAP

STORE!

In the New Brick Store, west side of the River,

Opposite the Central Bank,

M. C. SMITH,

PROPRIETOR.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICE

OF

CLOTHING

AND

HATS AND CAPS!

I HAVE just received the

Largest, Cheapest and most Extensive

assortment of

Ready Made Clothing!

to be found in this city, consisting of all kinds of

Boys' and Men's Wear,

from the

LOWEST PRICE GARMENTS

TO THE

Best to be Found in the Market.

Having all our goods

Manufactured for us Expressly,

persons buying

Ready-Made Clothing,

will find our

GARMENTS

a very different article from those that are generally

sold at these common

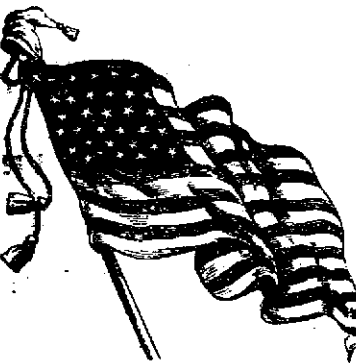
SHOP SHOPS.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 29, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breezes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

L. P. HARVEY,

of Rock.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

EDWARD SALOMON,

of Milwaukee.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

JAMES T. LEWIS,

of Columbia.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

of Trempealeau.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JAMES H. HOWE,

of Brown.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,

WM. H. RAMSAY,

of Oskosh.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JOSIAH L. PICKARD,

FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,

ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima,

EPHRAIM PALMER,

For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley,

ORRIN GURNEY,

For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union,

E. B. HOWARD,

For the district composed of the city of Janesville,

ALLEN C. BATES.

For the district composed of the towns of Bradford,

SAMUEL MILLER.

County School Superintendent,

J. I. Foot,

County Supervisors.

At Large,

R. T. Pembrey,

1st District,

Thomas Kiley,

2nd District,

Cyrus Ellis,

3rd District,

B. P. Carey,

4th District,

Charles H. Parker,

5th District,

S. A. Hudson,

6th District,

E. L. Carpenter,

of Newark.

ORDER FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF

SLAVES.—Secretary Cameron, in his letter

of instructions to General T. W. Sherman,

in command of the expedition to the south-

ern coast, says:

"You will avail yourself of the services

of all persons, whether or not fugitives from

labor, who may offer themselves to the Na-

tional Government, and employ them in

such services as they may be suited for,

either as ordinary employees, or, if special

circumstances seem to require it, in any other

capacity, with such organization in

squads, companies or otherwise, as you may

deem beneficial to the service. This, how-

ever, is not to be a general arming of the

service. Loyal masters are to be

assured that Congress will provide just

compensation for the loss of services of per-

sons so employed."

The trouble under this order will be that

as soon as our army obtains possession of a

section of rebel country, all the secession-

ists in it will claim to have been loyal citi-

zens, and demand pay for the services of

their negroes. However, the order of the

secretary of war is a good step forward of

his previous movements.

GEN. FREMONT.—The rumor of the removal

of Gen. Fremont is again renewed. It is

asserted that the order for his removal,

and giving his command to Gen. Hunter,

is on the way west, and will be served at

once by Gen. Curtis, the commandant at

St. Louis, unless Fremont shall be in the

very face of the enemy.

OF COURSE.—After the battle of Freder-

icksburg, a number of the secessionists who

were found dead on the field, were recog-

nized as men who had been released on

parole not long before. Several dead and

wounded rebels were also recognized by

different persons as men who had heretofore

pretended to be strong for the Union. They

met the fate their treachery and treason

richly merited.

FIRE IN MADISON.—The woolen factory

and carding mill at the Catfish bridge

caught fire Sunday night, at about 23

o'clock, and was completely consumed be-

fore anything could be done towards sav-

ing it. A haystack and a small tenement

some half a mile beyond caught from the

sparks and burned also.

The factory was insured for \$3,000 in the

Hartford Insurance Company. The

building, machinery and contents, were

worth in the aggregate about \$9,000. It

is supposed to be the work of an incendi-

ary.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S WIFE.—Colonel M.

Jeff. Thompson, who is at the head of an

army of rebels in Missouri, has for several

years been a real estate and insurance

agent at St. Joseph, and for one or two

terms held the office of mayor of that city.

When he told his wife that he had decided

to join the confederate army, she entreated

him not to do so, and enlisted the aid and

influence of his neighbors and friends to

persuade him from the rash act. He de-

clared her "crazy," and assisted by others

of the same ilk as himself, had her placed

in an asylum at St. Louis. A letter from

St. Louis states that she is again at St. Jo-

seph, begging her food and raiment from

the Union citizens.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 28.

The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

From Capt. Norman we receive a rather interesting narrative of the engagement at Santa Rosa. A decided victory is claimed for the Union side, the Zouaves fighting with the greatest bravery, and everywhere dashing the rebels before them. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning until 8, and is described as being contested on both sides with much obstinacy, the advantage in numbers, however, being on the rebel side.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, it being pitchy dark, the attack was made. On the evening previous to the fight, the rebels landed five hundred men on the lower part of the island, and on the same evening two steamboats were noticed to leave Watertown, which circumstance had the effect of putting the Zouaves a little on their guard. On the morning being called, but two hundred and fifteen of the Zouaves were reported ready for immediate action, several companies of the regiment being sent to Tortugas and immediate localities. Colonel Wilson and Lieut. Col. Crichton were on the island, however, with a handful of men. The steamboats, with the rebels on board, proceeded to a point three miles below the camp, and succeeded in landing a thousand more men, thus leaving the rebel attacking force on the island, fifteen hundred in all, the whole under the command of Gen. Anderson of the rebel army. They remained until the evening of the 10th inst., when they made a sudden and furious onslaught on the Zouaves.

The night was dark and lowering, so that a man could scarcely be distinguished twenty yards ahead. Not a sound was heard save the regular tramp of the pickets and the voice of command as it rang through the silent night air. The movements of the rebels were conducted with the greatest caution, and the Zouaves little imagined so incensed and blood-thirsty a foe was so near them, panting for their blood, until the first shot was fired, which instantly aroused the camp. Onward, however, through the gloom of the hour the attacking party came, certain of an easy victory. They formed in three columns, one on the right taking the bluff shore, one in the center taking the center column, and one on the left taking Pensacola bay shore.

Previous to this order of march five rebels were detailed to challenge each picket, and stop their voices forever should they give the alarm too soon. This movement was effectually done, almost at the same instant of time, but the rebels found that, though they had five of their men against one of the Union pickets, yet they had to cope with soldiers and heroes, for the pickets fought with dogged obstinacy. The ground was contested foot by foot, and a hand to hand conflict was going on in the meantime. The main body was now fast approaching. Col. Wilson had a list of party of men drawn up in line of battle, expecting the attack to be made on the right, but he, unfortunately, was deceived on this point, it being commenced on the left. About one hundred and fifty men of the regular army had joined the Zouaves from the fort, so that the whole force actually engaged was three hundred and sixty-five, pitted in deadly conflict against fifteen hundred rebels.

As the right column was coming up and rounding the hospital, private Scott was challenged by Capt. Bradford, of the rebel army, who, without waiting for a reply, shot poor Scott dead on the spot. The gallant soldier fell without a groan. The rebels then sent a volley through the surgeon's tent, but finding that they were attacking the hospital, orders were at once given to march towards the camp. By this time the left wing of the enemy had succeeded in entering the camp of the Zouaves, and now came the most terrible and exciting part of the conflict. The pickets being engaged with the right and center columns of the enemy, and the main body of the Union troops expecting the attack on the right, the left wing without a shot being fired. The enemy then fired a murderous volley into the gallant band, which was returned with unerring aim, causing havoc and confusion among the rebels. The Zouaves, however, so sudden was the attack, were thrown into confusion, but speedily rallied by the efforts of their officers. The fighting was now conducted with a desperation on the part of the Wilson boys. They, however, did not fight with regard to order. Bush fighting was the mode adopted, and several of the Zouaves were seen to hold their ground against treble their number of opponents for an entire hour. Various were the acts of daring and impetuosity displayed in this unequal contest, but the federal troops, Lieut. Baker, of company E, distinguished himself bravely through the whole struggle.

Col. Wilson fought valiantly. Capt. Norman was cut off three times by the rebels from the main body, and would have been taken prisoner but for his cool and determined bravery. But for the steady action of the entire force they would no doubt have been cut to pieces.

Capt. Hilt, of the regular army, with but eighty men under his command, it is conceded, did the most service of any officer in the action. When the firing first commenced he ordered his company to march down upon the island, taking the left of the battle. When about a half mile from the camp he was met by some seven hundred of the enemy, when the most spirited part of the entire conflict began. The little band of eighty men at once attacked the seven hundred, and succeeded in cutting their way through them. The superiority of the Union forces was well attested on this occasion. The command of Capt. Hilt was obeyed. Running to the left, he also encountered a force of Zouaves, who repelled the attack with great bravery. The Union forces now closed down to the shore, pursued the rebels like sheep, and they ran in like sheep down to the shore, pursued by their brave antagonists. The battle-cry of the enemy was, "No quarter for Wilson and his men," but they found that the point of the sentence would be applied with truthful force to themselves.

They now pursued their headlong course down to their boats, on board of which they hurried in the greatest confusion. The boats, unfortunately for the enemy, were fast in the mud and could not be got off for some time, with all the exertions that were being made by the steamboats. Now was the time when the carnage commenced in earnest among the rebels. The federal troops, pursuing them to the shore and concealing themselves behind embankments and other places erected for the better de-

fence of the island, poured down murderous volleys upon the heads of their enemy. Very little defence could be made by the rebels, and they had to receive the balls of their victorious enemy without being able to shelter themselves in any way. The scene of this portion of the contest is described as being dreadful—the cries of agony and the moans of the dying breaking forth through the pauses of the firing; the shouts of the victors and the curses of the defeated, the voice of command and the sharp click of the musket following shortly after—all, indeed, rendered the scene one of horror and heart-sickening. From the proximity of the Zouaves to their defeated foes every ball sped with unerring aim, and it is affirmed that on this occasion alone there could not have been less than one hundred and fifty rebels killed. At length the flat-boats were got off by the steamers, but before they got into the centre of the river one of them sank, riddled with several balls, and many of the rebels here met a watery grave. The morning after the battle a large number of dead bodies were found floating on the water, and nineteen lying dead on the battle field.

The loss of the rebels is estimated at about 350; loss of Zouaves, ten killed and sixteen wounded; regular troops, six killed, twenty wounded, ten prisoners. The Union forces took thirty-five prisoners, three of whom, being surgeons, were let go the next morning.

General Anderson, of filibuster notoriety, who had command of the rebel expedition, was wounded in both arms in the early part of the conflict. Major Vogdes, of the regular army, surrendered himself to the enemy, being fifty or sixty yards ahead of his men, leading them on.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.

The steamer Erie No. 2, with four companies of the 11th Missouri, and one company of cavalry, escorted by the gunboat Conestoga, left Paducah on Friday night and ran up the Cumberland to Eddyville, where the troops were landed at 12 midnight and made a forced march of 13 miles into the interior, where a force of the enemy's cavalry was encountered; reached there about day light and attacked them while at breakfast, completely routing them, killing 30 men and capturing 30 prisoners, 50 horses and a large quantity of equipments, without the loss of a man on our side.

An order has been issued from headquarters establishing a government office on each pack playing between this point and St. Louis, with instructions to supervise all freight and passengers that passes between here and St. Louis landing on the Missouri side of the river.

Paymaster J. H. Van Fleet, of the gunboat Lexington, died this morning. His body will be forwarded to Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.

The rebel loss in the Fredericktown battle was much greater than was at first supposed. A farmer who helped bury the dead writes that "we buried 117 on the first day, and on the second day buried 123 more to the time I left, and more were still finding bodies in the woods. I was told by soldiers that over four hundred were buried in all; also by neighbors who testify to these facts."

The Democrat's special Jefferson City dispatch says an important expedition has gone out from here, the result of which I will probably send to-morrow. Look out for good news. Gen. Prentiss has again left, and I am not permitted to give his destination.

Tipton, Mo., Oct. 28.

Special to the St. Louis Republican.—Gen. Kennedy, who has just returned to Sedalia, from Price's army, says Price's men are much disheartened at the prospect of leaving the State, and that they will force him to make a stand within our borders.

On the other hand, it is asserted that Gen. Johnston has left Kentucky to take command of Price and McCulloch's forces, and that before leaving that state he sent couriers to Price and McCulloch, directing them to fall back into Arkansas and not give Fremont battle till he came up.

Gen. Kennedy says Fremont will have a much larger force to contend against than he imagines. Considerable numbers of Price's rebels are arriving in this section daily, and it is feared that they will renew their plundering habits as soon as our troops leave.

CAMP RICHMOND, BOLTER, Polk Co., Mo., Oct. 28th, 1861.

Special to the St. Louis Republican.—General Fremont and staff arrived at Bolter, Polk county, sixteen miles from Camp Morrissey, and encamped this evening on the outskirts of the town.

Bolter, like nearly all the towns in southern Missouri, is almost entirely deserted, the stores being all closed and many of the houses abandoned.

It is now ascertained that the loss of Fremont's body guard in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was from six to eight killed and some fifteen to twenty wounded.

A number of most brilliant instances of daring were shown on our side. One sergeant had three horses shot from under him. A rebel placed a pistol to Zagon's breast and was in the very act of firing when the major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him dead at the horse's feet.

Col. Carr's Third Illinois cavalry and Major Holman's sharpshooters have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Sigel's division will march there at midnight.

Gen. Fremont and staff and Sigel's division depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight to-morrow morning, and will probably arrive there in the evening. Gen. McKinstry was two miles north of Warsaw last night. Gen. Pope was this side of the Osage, and Hunter in advance of him, all marching to this point.

It is understood that in the forthcoming battle Lane and Sturgis will have the left wing, Hunter the right, Asboth the main column, and McKinstry will form the reserve—Sigel taking the advance. Nothing from Price. No news of McCulloch.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

Gen. Scott will voluntarily retire from his rank and duties within the next ten days, solely on account of his physical infirmities. The recent act of congress provided there should be no reduction in his pay, subsistence or allowances in the event of his withdrawal. It is well known Gen. Scott has had an unsettled account with the war department since the Mexican war—a careful examination of his claims, now thirteen years old. Jeff. Davis' malignity brought him in debt on account of his expenditures and receipts in Mexico, and so

far as the secretary's report could do it discredited him as a financial agent of the government. Mr. Cameron has reported that Gen. Scott was not only entitled to the money he claimed of the government, but that he was entitled to millions of dollars which by the laws of war he could have pocketed, under the settled principles regulating the distribution of prize and contribution money. This opportunity of personal advantage Winfield Scott generously diverted to the founding of a home for invalid soldiers. One of the monuments, long after he is dead, will be the soldier's home near Washington.

On Saturday last the order of the commander-in-chief that Gen. Fremont should surrender his command to the officer next below him, Gen. Hunter, accompanied by a letter of instructions to Gen. Hunter, was sent out by the President to Gen. Curtis, commandant at St. Louis, with directions to deliver it to Gen. Fremont unless he is actually in the presence of the enemy, or preparing for a battle.

Senators Chandler of Michigan, Wade of Ohio, Trumbull of Illinois, and Wilkinson of Minnesota, are here representing to the administration that the popular demand of their constituents is that McClellan or some one else, shall immediately whip the rebels on the south side of the Potomac in a pitched battle, and as near Bull's Run as possible, and from thence roll the tide of war steadily southward till it meets the waters of the gulf.

The Tribune states that one of our correspondents with the great naval expedition writes from Hampton Roads that he had just been informed on good authority that the private secretary of Com. Dupont, the commander of the fleet, had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts and even the sealed orders of the command. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, but only for the fact that the writer is worthy of credence. We hope the report is erroneous.

Herald's dispatch.—A scouting party of Union troops went into Fairfax Court House village to-day, and learned that the rebels had not been there for many days, but were as far back as Centerville, and not strong even there. The rebels along our lines to-day on the upper Potomac have not been seen. There is no news to-day from down the river. The vessels of the flotilla are on the watch below Mathias Point, and above the mouth of Quantico Creek. Our troops on the Maryland side are opposite Aquia Creek and along the shore, and are actively engaged in erecting fortifications.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28.

Washke, chief of the Snake Indians, arrived here to-day with a band of Indians and returned to Mr. Bromley, agent of over land mail company, a number of horses and mules stolen from the Bear River Station by the Bawocks Indians, he having captured them from that tribe. This is the old chief's first visit to this place. He received suitable presents for his exploit and is being well entertained during his stay. He is the best friend the whites have in this vicinity, and were it not for him great depredations upon the whites would constantly be committed.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

No report this afternoon on account of the storm.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A new post office has been established at New Prospect, in the town of Auburn, Fond du Lac county, B. Roman post-master.

The rebel account of the "cutting up" of Wilson's Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island turns out to have been the wildest Munchausenism. The enemy were repulsed with great loss, took to their boats in hot haste, leaving something like three hundred and fifty dead and wounded behind.

The anticipated cost of the railroad already in progress in India, is two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The English government guarantees five per cent. dividends.

The Kentucky tobacco crop this year, now nearly all housed, is small, but the product is better than usual.

There is a large grape crop in Ohio. They are sending east from Cleveland about two tons per day of the Isabella and Catawba kinds. They are sold there at from four to six cents per pound. The freight to Boston by express is but two and a half cents per pound, and they retail at twenty cents per pound, giving a handsome margin for profits.

A commission appointed by Judge Miller has decided that the second mortgage holders on the La Crosse road are entitled to \$500,000, one-half their claim, and \$25,000 interest. These bonds were sold originally, we believe, at forty.

The grand jury of the United States court, in session at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, found an indictment against Wilton Pattison, of Onondaga Valley, for inducing United States soldiers to desert. It is alleged that he counseled and prevailed upon two soldiers from the 12th regiment, who were detailed from Capt. Barnum's company to escort the body of a deceased companion to his former residence, not to return to their regiment.

The Columbus (O.) Journal of the 24th, says Col. Charles A. DeVilliers, of the 11th Ohio regiment, was in that city the day before, on his return from a visit to Wisconsin. He left Columbus that morning for his command in Kanawha valley.

POTATOES FOR MILCH COWS.—Chatting at the breakfast table July 12th, Mrs. O'Barnard said that it did not seem to be generally known in this country that potatoes if they were, there would be more grown and fed by dairymen; and by towns people too, when they are so cheap and so many can be obtained so cheaply.

"Yes," said Mr. B. "I can double the milk my cows give at this time of the year, by feeding them one peck of potatoes per day. (We think he had two cows.)"

Mrs. B. says the milk is much richer, and she can make more butter from it than from that produced by any other feed. But potatoes should be fed carefully. They would be too relaxing unless fed with hay. Perhaps this may be new to some readers, and it certainly is worthy of trial where potatoes are plenty and cheap, and dairy products bring good prices.—Rural New Yorker.

BARLEY FOR FATTENING HOGS.—The Maine Farmer publishes a communication from a correspondent at Rockland, in regard to the relative value of corn and barley for the purpose of fattening hogs. We give the following paragraph from his letter:

From what experience I have had, a hundred pounds of barley is worth as much as a hundred pounds of corn, but it must be clean barley, not half oats, as barley is generally raised by many of our farmers. I think barley adapted to fattening hogs than any other grain I ever gave them, as it seems to make them quiet and sleepy, and this hogs require in order to fatten well.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—President Lincoln has appointed the following commissioners to represent the interests of Americans in the International Exhibition of next year:

William H. Seward, secretary of state, Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, Edward Everett of Massachusetts, James Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, Robt. B. Minturn of New York, J. Dawson Coleman of Pennsylvania, John H. Kilpatrick of Ohio, Jas. R. Partridge of Maryland, B. P. Johnson of New York, Richard Wallace mayor of Washington, W. W. Seaton of Washington, Joseph C. Kennedy superintendent of the census bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO TELEGRAPH.—Speaking of the telegraph line to San Francisco, the New York Tribune "comes down" handsomely and owns up the corn, as follows:

This telegraph is mainly a western enterprise. New York gave it the cold shoulder, for previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, the owners of lines in the east and south-east wanted the communication to be made via New Orleans, that they might to a greater extent participate in the profits over their own lines. The western men wishing to secure the advantage to their lines, and to work with a will, and in an incredibly brief space of time have accomplished their undertaking, and added another wonder to the world.

UNION VICTORY AT PLATTSBURG, MO.—We have received accounts of an engagement at Plattsburg, Mo., about fifteen miles south of the Hannibal road, which we deem trustworthy. On Sunday night about 700 Union forces captured a rebel camp at Plattsburg, killed eight traitors, took twelve prisoners, one cannon (all the artillery they had), a large amount of small arms, and twenty horses. The camp was completely routed. The prisoners have been sent to St. Louis.—Leavenworth Conservative.

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